

University of Dundee

Changing the Focus

AlWaer, Husam; Cooper, Ian

Published in:
Sustainability

DOI:
[10.3390/su12083365](https://doi.org/10.3390/su12083365)

Publication date:
2020

Licence:
CC BY

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in Discovery Research Portal](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

AlWaer, H., & Cooper, I. (2020). Changing the Focus: Viewing Design-Led Events within Collaborative Planning. *Sustainability*, 12(8), 1-24. [3365]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12083365>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in Discovery Research Portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from Discovery Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Article

Changing the Focus: Viewing Design-Led Events within Collaborative Planning

Husam AlWaer ^{1,*}  and Ian Cooper ² ¹ School of Social Sciences (Architecture + Urban Planning), University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN, UK² Eclipse Research, Cambridge CB4 2JD, UK; icooper@dircon.co.uk

* Correspondence: H.AlWaer@dundee.ac.uk

Received: 6 February 2020; Accepted: 16 April 2020; Published: 21 April 2020



Abstract: Design-led planning events typically seek to involve stakeholders in collaborative decision-making about their built environment. In the literature, such events are often treated as one-off or standalone. In this paper, which draws on a survey of the experience of stakeholders involved in them, design-led events are seen in the context of, and in relation to, the collaborative planning process as a whole. Such events are portrayed as being critically affected by how they are instigated; how they are framed; how they are conducted; and, just as importantly, how they are implemented. Three separable strands of activity in collaborative planning processes are identified—design, stakeholder management, and event facilitation—along with the roles played in each of those by those responsible for initiating and then maintaining the engagement and enrolment of participating stakeholder groups in collaborative decision-making. Based on the captured experience of those who have participated in them, the value of design-led events is portrayed not as standing alone but as being crucially dependent on (a) prior decisions made long before any participants gather to engage in them and (b) subsequent decisions made long after the participants have departed. The originality of this paper lies in a desire to begin to construct an empirical base that can be employed for discussing and recommending improvements to collaborative planning processes. The three strands of activity identified by event participants—design, stakeholder management, and facilitation—may individually be relatively weak. But their contributions to collaborative planning can be strengthened by being bound tightly together into a more integrated and coherent whole.

Keywords: design-led planning; collaborative planning; stakeholder management teams; facilitators; key stages; skills; professionals

1. Introduction

Concepts like inclusive planning [1], participatory place-making and co-design city making [2–4], engaged urbanism [5], the city of well-being [6], the sustainable city [7,8], the just city [9,10], and right to the city [11], have gained traction since early 2000s. They are all premised on a need to redress relatively unfair and inequitable decision-making in urban planning, labelled as a democratic deficiency [12]. To counter this, planning has been recast as a dynamic and fluid process that needs to be constantly adapted to the interactions between ‘people, place and capital flows’ [13] and greater focus has been given to the involvement of stakeholders in this process.

Within this context, collaborative planning has been presented as a critical component of addressing the challenges currently seen as confronting planning in general and urban design and regeneration in particular. Sustainable urban development, for instance, has long been held to require a degree of self-determination, in the form of people actively participating in making decisions that affect their lives. Since the Rio Earth Summit [14], continued emphasis has been placed on the need to develop more democratic mechanisms for making decisions and policy implementation [15,16]. Accordingly,

Humphreys [17] suggested that, if planning is to serve the public's interest and account for the consideration of sustainability issues—such as environmental responsibility, economic productiveness and climate resilience—then it should establish clear parameters for action, indicating what is recommended or desirable from a social, environmental and cultural perspective, and what should be avoided. This suggestion is based on the view that collaborative planning needs to be employed as a negotiating tool aimed at seeking compromises or integration between issues, policy sectors and actors.

Involving people in effective forms of collaborative participation is now being presented as going beyond making minor modification to plans. Instead, it is about providing equal and fair access to collaborative activities, and about accommodating differences, while minimizing power distortions, (see Figure 1). However, as Cooper [18] has pointed out, it can be very difficult to get trained professionals to accept that local stakeholders' lived experience is a legitimate basis for making decisions about interventions in the built environment, let alone get them to grant it parity of esteem with their own expertise.

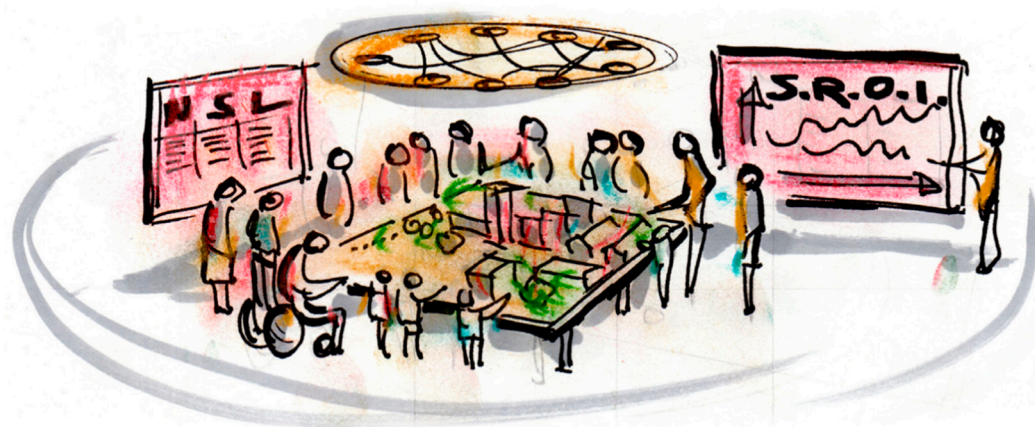


Figure 1. Collaborative design-led events involve ‘mutual dialogue’, working collaboratively towards designing future solutions and taking joint action to achieve positive change. (Source: Joe Ravetz, University of Manchester).

Design-led planning events, which are one approach to enhancing engagement, characteristically involve members of a community working alongside local authorities and developers and other stakeholders to co-create visually planned, agreed strategies and an action plan [19]. Such events are being increasingly adopted worldwide [19–22] and have become accepted practice in Scotland [4].

This paper draws on research undertaken for the Scottish Government: ‘Shaping better places together: Research into facilitating participatory placemaking’ [4]. This research was undertaken to explore new ideas and insights into the facilitation of design-led events, based on recent experience drawn from across Scotland and beyond. The project sought to begin to build an empirical base for exploring and critically evaluating the wider discourse in collaborative planning about where, when and how to use engagement opportunities—a topic being actively discussed within both practice and academia. The paper begins with a literature review of the collaborative planning and design-led approaches to set the context, and this is followed by an outline of the methods employed for collecting data in the research. It investigates the experience of professionals and other participants in design-led events in Scotland. Analysis of this experience forms the basis for the discussion and conclusions.

2. Design-Led Events

There has been wide support in the literature over the last two decades for more communicative and collaborative approaches to planning through some form of more participatory democracy [2,15,19–21,23–33]. Almost two decades ago, Allmendinger [34] suggested that this move should be considered

as more than just another planning theory—instead, it should be seen as a new and improved ‘world view’ that planners and other stakeholders need to adopt.

Design-led planning events, which typically involve stakeholders in collaborative decision-making about their built environment, come in many shapes and sizes. At one end of the scale, public and private sector bodies have arranged events simply as a cursory means of obtaining comments from residents. Such practice only seeks responses to tick boxes or to ‘engineer’ planning consent or agreement on the principles of a local plan, resulting in processes that are top-down or one-way. As Arnstein highlighted 50 years ago in her ladder of participation [35], such practices can be labelled as consultation, a merely token form of engagement. At the other end of the scale, there are projects that are set up and co-designed, for example by social enterprises, that operate through a ‘bottom-up’ approach. There are also more imaginatively focused events, such as citizen-led initiatives, that seek to generate ideas, comments and information directly from the involvement of local community members [20].

As described in the literature, details of the techniques employed for design-led events and of their outcomes will vary, dependent on the context, purpose and sponsors involved. Promoters may be private developers, public agencies, landowners or non-governmental agencies [36]. Their particular form and focus will be dependent upon who initiates and sponsors them, on their specific purpose and objectives, and on whether the event is treated as being stand-alone or embedded in the broader process of collaborative planning [2,19,20]. There are examples of organizers and facilitators of design-led events being blamed for operating within a framework that favors the sponsor’s interests (particularly those of private developers or local authorities) over those of local communities [20]. Such critics advocate an honest and mutually empowering relationship with locals and ‘end users’, through ongoing dialogue, to augment the relevance of interventions [20] (p. 76); see Figure 2.

The literature on such design-led events, although acknowledging they are embedded in a wider process, tends to discuss them as if they were one-off or stand-alone activities [2]. In this paper, the authors argue that such events should not be viewed alone; rather, they need to be seen as part of on-going conversations with communities and relevant stakeholders to help to show progress, to explain and implement decision-making, and to demonstrate that stakeholders’ contributions are making a difference. In the literature reviewed, this distinction between collaborative planning as an ongoing process and design-led events as a stage in that process is not consistently observed. Instead, for instance, charrettes—the most prominent form of design-led events being practised in the UK—are frequently described (see below) as being a design process in themselves, rather than as a particular stage within a larger, continuing planning process.

Charrettes have become associated with the term ‘co-production’, which has been borrowed from the field of public services policy [37] (p. 719) in order to describe a more effective and cost-efficient transformation of decision-making through the involvement of users in the design and delivery of these services [38–40].

Seen from this perspective, in order to be effective, collaborative planning depends on: (a) integration and synergy across professional disciplines, (b) across the multiple strands that make up the collaborative planning process, and (c) between their interwoven stages [2,19,20]. It also requires building trust and common purpose between team members and local stakeholders from a wide range of backgrounds and constituencies, with widely divergent concerns and (vested) interests. Ideally, the aim of collaborative planning is promoted as being to engender a collective understanding of the places where interventions are planned through dialogue and deliberative participation [26]. Where such agreement cannot be reached, its purpose is described as being to bring about explicit and acceptable negotiations about how to proceed, Figure 3. Enabling this collaborative dialogue, and then empowering the implementation of its resultant co-decision-making, are essential skills required of the team commissioned to facilitate design-led events [2,4].



Figure 2. Working collaboratively can help stakeholders share concerns, develop a common understanding of issues and move towards creative solutions. (Source: John Thomason Partnership—JTP).



Figure 3. ‘Collaborative design-led events’ may include charrettes or any other participatory design-led events, like design workshops. Such events would normally form part of a participative, collaborative co-design process and not simply occur as narrowly-based engagement around a specific issue. (Source: ‘Make Your Mark’, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Photo by Ross Campbell- Photography for Dress for the Weather and Collective Architecture).

There is, however, evidence from planning literature of a prevailing gap between participation rhetoric in policies and participation as practiced at the operational level [41–46]. For example, although the literature stresses the importance of the ‘pre, during and post-event stages’ [2,28,36,47,48] as part of the larger, on-going planning process, there are few signposts to (a) exactly what these stages entail; (b) where, when and how the professionals’, lay stakeholders’ and facilitators’ contributions are most effectively deployed; or (c) how they should be embedded in broader collaborative planning as a continuing process. However, if explicit articulation of the contributions that need to be made in the multiple stages involved is not spelt out, there is a risk of creating barriers to communication across different sectors, reducing trust and confidence, leading ultimately opposition to both the planning process and to its outcomes. Grappling with this problem is timely given the endorsement that collaborative planning in general, and design-led events in particular, are receiving from some governments [2,31].

This paper is focused on making the case for giving greater attention to the requirements that have to be met at each of six stages of the collaborative planning process reported below. Individual attention to each of them is necessary to ensure that the involvement of the public produces real, authentic and tangible benefits [46] as a means of sharing evidence of what is seen as ‘good practice’ in collaborative decision making. However, stakeholder participation in design is a good example of planning complexity [49], where fragmentation, uncertainty and ‘social problems’ are compounded by a multiplicity of stakeholder views. Here, the resultant complexity needs to be understood as socially constructed, as arising from contradictions inherent in this diversity of opinions and interests, rather than as just being as the product of complicated (bureaucratic) processes.

Due to the complexity of contending forces described, there is no single paramount paradigm around which to organize thought and action in this arena. Instead, there are competing viewpoints about how best to deliver collaboratively based, design-led events and, indeed, about how much priority

should be given to them in the collaborative planning process. This complexity and disagreement point to an urgent need for a coherent, strategic approach to collaborative planning and design, including more explicit articulation of the stages involved in the parallel strands of activity required for effectively delivering design interventions in the built environment, accompanied by clear specifications of the contributing roles and responsibilities of those involved in each stage in this highly complex process. This paper attempts to begin to assemble an empirical base for addressing this need.

3. Data Collection and Analysis

This paper brings together the diverse expertise and experience of both professional and lay participants in design-led events from across Scotland. This collation was achieved through a three-step approach to data collation, processing and analysis.

3.1. Step One—A Literature Review (Content Analysis):

Literature on design-led events in collaborative planning was reviewed to extract what are presented as key themes concerning their organization and delivery. These were used to develop an analytic framework for systematic empirical enquiry based directly on the key issues raised by academics and practitioners in their publications. Instead of imposing pre-ordained theories, conceptual frameworks, or analytical categories, reference points were generated directly from the texts examined by identifying the key issues raised by academics in their publications. To achieve this, a qualitative content analysis of recent academic literature was undertaken to identify the most pressing issues presented as confronting the purpose, structure and staging of collaborative design events over the past two decades. To perform the content analysis, the guidelines issued by [50] (p. 1) were used, which offer an established procedure for conducting systematic reviews by:

- providing a framework/background in order to appropriately position new research activities
- identifying any gaps in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation
- summarizing the existing evidence (if applicable) concerning collaborative design-led events, e.g., to summarize hypotheses about or empirical evidence for the benefits and limitations of this method of shared decision-making.

Three related types of literature were reviewed using the inclusion criteria and key identifiers listed in Table 1 (after [51] (p.4)).

Table 1. Inclusion criteria in the literature (after [51] (p.4)).

Inclusion Criteria	Key Identifiers	Types of Literature
(A) Publications specifically focused on the purpose, structure and staging of collaborative design events.	Collaborative design-led events	Publications that describe the structure and staging of collaborative design processes (prior activities and actions; event activities and actions; and follow-on activities and actions) or otherwise related to a collaboratively based, design-led events.
(B) Publications specifically focused on the roles played in them by those responsible for initiating and then maintaining the engagement and enrolment of participating stakeholder groups	Understanding the role/responsibilities of the stakeholder management team and facilitator/facilitation team	Publications that describe the practical tasks that the stakeholder management team and facilitators need to understand relating to processes (structures and planning stages) and/or that describe the work which related personal facilitators and other professionals might also need for effectively engaging with communities
(C) Publications concerned with the skills, practical tasks and personal attributes required to run successful community design-led events.	The role of facilitators' and the built environment professionals	Publications that describe the technical skills that facilitators and other professionals require to run successful community design-led events, and/or describe changes in professionals' roles, such as towards being trusted and non-partisan advocates of a "better future"

As Table 1 reveals, these criteria form: (a) a somewhat diffuse set concerned with the purpose, structure and staging of collaborative design-led events; (b) a second set concerning the roles played in them by those responsible for initiating and then maintaining the engagement and enrolment of participating stakeholder groups; and (c) a third set more specifically focused on skills, practical tasks and personal attributes required to run such events effectively. This approach provided a means of separating out the large number of confounding or overlapping factors that often obscure academic discussion of the design-led events in collaborative planning. The reference points used to structure the literature search were key identifiers relating to ‘collaboratively based design-led events’, ‘understanding the role/responsibilities of the stakeholder management team and facilitator/facilitation team’ and ‘the role of facilitators and the built environment professionals’. Initially, these were applied through ‘title/abstract/keyword’ searches. These were conducted through available online databases including: Web of Science, Google Scholar, Scopus, Proquest, the ACM Digital Library and ScienceDirect. This strategy allowed publications not expressly covering the scope of the literature review to be excluded. Subsequent exploration of the references in the articles found by these searches revealed a few additional papers not already revealed by searching the above databases but which were considered as worthy of inclusion in the review. However, it was difficult to capture all of the issues raised in discrete categories within a single conceptually coherent framework because of the high degree of complexity involved in collaborative design-led events; the diversity of actions that can be pursued; and the different political, social and cultural milieu in which this form of planning activity is undertaken [19,22,52]. Summaries of these issues, as expressed in the literature reviewed, are employed below in this paper to preface and compare with those elicited from event organizers and participants canvassed through the survey conducted.

3.2. Step Two—A Preliminary Survey (Contextual Analysis)

An online survey was constructed around the themes discovered in the literature; see Table 2.

Table 2. Issues raised in the literature as important at each stage in the delivery of a design-led event.

Prior activities and actions
Practical preparation & event organisation
Identifying stakeholders and initial engagement
Gathering of information and publicity and promotion.
Event activities and actions
Inclusive decision making
Tools and activities
Basic facilitation skills
Meaningful participation
Follow-on activities and actions
Public review and implementation of actions.
Reflection on the process & outcomes
Aspirations for the future

The survey was used to capture relevant experience from both those who participated in the design-led events and those who facilitated them. The questions asked in the survey required a wide range of response, from simple ‘yes/no’ answers, through multiple-choice responses, to open-ended, more detailed ones (see [4], for a full listing). The initial purpose of the survey was exploratory—to develop an analytic framework for more robust and systematic enquiry subsequently. Key themes, identified from the literature reviewed, were employed in canvassing responses from event organizers,

facilitators and participants. Themes were ordered broadly around the three stages describing design-led events discovered in the literature review—activities that take place (a) prior to; (b) as part of; and (c) following a design-led event. Respondents were canvassed to include the views of: (i) members of the public and civic groups known to have had experience of taking part in collaborative events and hence of facilitation; (ii) those who had taken part in collaborative, design-based approaches as operators or shapers of the planning system; (iii) those who had done so from a development and land-value perspective; and (iv) those who had organized, managed and implemented facilitation of them. Invitees were collated from Scottish Government information about events it had supported, supplemented by other public domain information about design-led events held in Scotland between 2010–2017. Key reports for all design-led projects were reviewed, and the stakeholders involved were identified, who were then contacted directly.

An online questionnaire link, using Bristol Online Survey (BOS), was emailed to just over 500 identified respondents in Scotland between March and May 2017, broadly canvassing equal numbers of ‘professional’ and ‘lay’ event participants. A total of 115 completed survey forms were returned: 57 (50%) from lay participants and 58 (50%) from professionals—facilitators or members of a facilitation/design team. A respectable response rate of 23 per cent was achieved. No attempt was made to generalize from responses received: instead the data reported is taken to be representative only of those who replied from the sample canvassed. These responses were divided into two main groups:

- Professional facilitators;
- Lay event participants.

The category ‘professional facilitators’ was used to include the lead facilitator of a design-led event and any members of related planning or design teams who may have acted as (co-) facilitators during participatory group work at events. These teams may often be made up of built environment professionals who may or may not have expertise or prior experience of facilitation. Figure 4 shows that there was an even split between the number of survey responses received from lay participants in design-led events and from those responsible for running them.



Figure 4. The number of survey respondents in each group.

The category ‘lay’ event participants was used to cover four other groups:

- Community and civic groups who had taken part in design-led events as members of the public or of civic or voluntary groups and NGOs;
- Authorities, planners and policy-makers who had taken part as operators or shapers of the planning system, its plans and policies (e.g., national government bodies, local authority officers, and members of other key agencies);
- Developers, landowners and agents who had taken part primarily from development and land value perspectives (e.g., landowners, investors, development surveyors, developers, housing association managers and housebuilders);
- Design or planning practice/consultants who had taken part primarily operating as practitioners or consultants for either private and public sector clients.

Table 3 shows how many responded from each of these groups.

Table 3. The number of survey respondents in the ‘lay’ event participants category.

Rank	The Category ‘Lay’ Event Participants	Count
1	<i>Community and Civic Groups</i>	34
2	<i>Authorities, Planners and Policy Makers</i>	15
3	<i>Developers, Landowners and Agents</i>	2
4	<i>Design or Planning Practice/ Consultant</i>	1
5	<i>Other</i>	5

Out of 57 lay event participants, more than half of the responses (34) came from community and civic groups and under a third (15) were returned from authorities, planners and policy makers. Only three of the responses received came from developers, landowners and design/planning practice/consultants. However, some of those who responded to the survey identified doing so based on multiple roles (e.g., as having attended such events as both members of the public and as part of a developer’s team). The latter fractions in Table 2 reflect the dominance of government-based sponsorship of design-led events in Scotland. Elsewhere, especially where events may be sponsored by developers, these fractions could be quite different. As these figures reveal, this survey did not manage to engage effectively with those who are often hard to reach (in this case, for instance, developers and landowners). It was predominantly responded to by those who had taken part in the design events or had organized them from the perspective of operators or shapers of the planning systems, its plans and policies. The 115 responses received came from 25 of the 32 local authority areas in Scotland, representing around 78% of the total. This suggests that the survey did manage to engage effectively with a wide range of those who had taken part in government-sponsored collaborative design-led approaches across Scotland.

3.3. Step Three—A One-Day Interactive Workshop (Consensus Building)

Output from the survey was used to inform the format and focus of a one-day interactive workshop held in June 2017. This involved a full cross section of the stakeholders who had responded to the survey. It brought together 24 participants from the five groups listed above, drawn from across Scotland. The workshop aimed to use the ‘aspirations and concerns’ they had expressed in the survey (see below) to frame a future agenda for improving professional practice in community engagement and for helping to make outputs from design-led events more robust and deliverable. Drawing on the results of the survey, the workshop was designed to help participants address four questions: (1) What has been happening? (2) What works? (3) What needs improving? and (4) What would we like to see in future? Group exercises were employed to capture the expertise, experience and local knowledge present at the workshop. These were used as a basis for testing the perceived robustness of survey respondents’ views about the key components, policies and techniques reported as underpinning design-led events.

The robustness of this paper lies in the mixed methods used for information capture described in the three steps above, employed to draw together diverse facets of academic, practice-based and local experience and know-how to develop a rounded understanding of the role that facilitation and stakeholder management teams play in collaborative engagement. This was pursued by integrating two perspectives: first, the ‘received’ opinion found in academic literature, recorded in and summarized from AlWaer and Cooper (2019); and second, the reported experience and perceptions captured from those who had participated directly in events in Scotland. This encompassed both the expertise of practitioners who worked in the field of participatory design processes and those who experienced the design-led events they organized.

4. Comparing Advice in the Literature with Participants' Experience

The descriptions which follow are based on highlights drawn from the full report of the study undertaken on behalf of the Scottish Government [4]. In addition to the review of the literature, this contains detailed reporting of analysis of the quantified results of the survey accompanied by a qualitative analysis of individual comments and group/plenary discussions at the follow-up interactive workshop held to scrutinize the survey results. The sections which follow first summarize received opinion about design-led events drawn from the academic literature in order to then compare this with the reported experience of those who have taken part in them.

4.1. What the Literature Suggests

In the literature, the extent to which the public is to be involved at different points in design-led events—as in collaborative planning as a whole—is a matter of some debate. This has practical implications for the work of those running such events. Some have suggested that no two design-led events are ever the same [19,28,29], and, therefore, each should be designed in a bespoke way. Conversely, Lennertz and Lutzenhiser [36] pointed out three (universally) important stages in the organization and deployment of such events, as shown in Figure 5 for a charrette, for example.

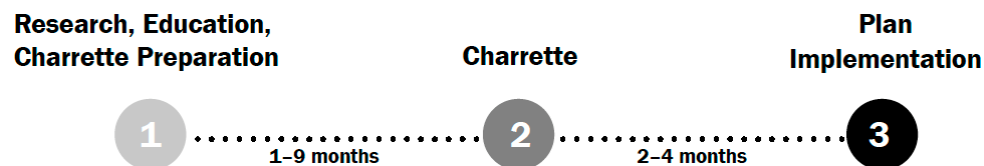


Figure 5. The three stage process suggested for design-led events (Source: National Charrette Institute).

These stages are related to specific practical tasks: (1) information gathering (pre-event); (2) intensive face-to-face collaboration (at design-led events); and (3) implementing outcomes and follow up (post-event). In practice, the significance of these stages will depend in part upon the purpose of each individual event. Yet, in the literature reviewed, there is little guidance even as to the basic steps needed for preparation in Stage 1 or for the implementing resulting outcomes from design-led events in Stage 3.

In the literature, the pre-event stage is seen [53] as particularly important preparation for: (a) finding the correct meeting place, materials and staff [28]; (b) devising inclusion strategies which counteract cultural and knowledge imbalances affecting participation and capacity building [54] (p. 209); (c) publicizing the event to make it as inclusive as possible with widely circulated advance notification; and (d) determining who should be participating in addition to the wider public (e.g., policy experts and specialists). Stakeholder outreach activities might be undertaken, e.g., for local schools [19] or through outdoor activities or social gatherings, in order to help connect to a community or group members through emotional intelligence rather than a generic ‘informational approach’ [20]. Although these activities are presented as running linearly in the literature (as reflected in this paper), this simplification is only used here to make them more easily intelligible. In reality, they are likely to be less clear-cut, indeed much more entangled, with potential iterations or overlaps between them.

At the design event itself, the underlying and guiding intention is said in the literature to be ‘co-production’ as far as this is possible, with the local community members and other stakeholders involved [19,22,47]. This step is deemed to be essential for effective facilitation and relies on successfully creating a ‘holding environment’ where a web of relationships with stakeholder groups is secured and where, ideally, people are in active partnership through an agreed sharing of resources and decision-making responsibilities [47]. To achieve this, local stakeholders are to be accepted and treated as ‘integral to place development and as partners in the processes of co-creation, co-ownership and co-evolution of plans and proposals rather than mere users or clients of services’ [55]: (p. 15).

In the literature reviewed, when evaluating outcomes of collaborative design events, emphasis is placed on the imperatives, techniques and tools employed, and on the quality of implementation,

and on their resulting outputs [19,56]. Tools and techniques should be used, it is argued, to build the necessary trust and understanding before any design interventions are carried out [20]; see Figure 6.



Figure 6. Tools should help participants think about their environments and the future, and offer a means for structuring ideas. (Source: Photo by Kevin Murray at Kevin Murray Associates).

Although less discussed, both pre-and post-event stages are also seen as being essential to achieving the goals described above [36,57]. Holding a follow-up post-event session is signposted as being good practice to demonstrate progression and explanation of decision making [28,36,47] and for illustrating that participants' contributions have made a difference [19,28,47]. Hence, the advice that a "charrette is only as good as what happens after" [28] (p. 112). Once an event is completed, the process is "far from over", and it is seen as critical that momentum is kept through its completion [36]. All too often, however, charrettes are seen as concluding with no clear plans as to how to transform the design ideas generated into the policies necessary to implement them [28] (p. 112). Instead the stated aim here is to transfer ownership of the process to the stakeholders involved, so that it appears legitimate to those who have taken part. This is presented as 'building capacity' and putting in place a governance structure in partnership with a local community, so that they can take some of the identified steps forward themselves [19,31,52]. Despite the importance attached to it, there are few signposts in the literature as to what the post-event stage entails. Continuing participation might take the form of community forums, engagement in the production of planning documents and planning applications, or membership of delivery vehicles, such as town teams or community trusts [19].

4.2. What Event Participants' Experience Suggests

While the literature portrays three (albeit entangled) stages for undertaking design-led events, our Scottish survey respondents identified the need for twice as many; see Figure 7.

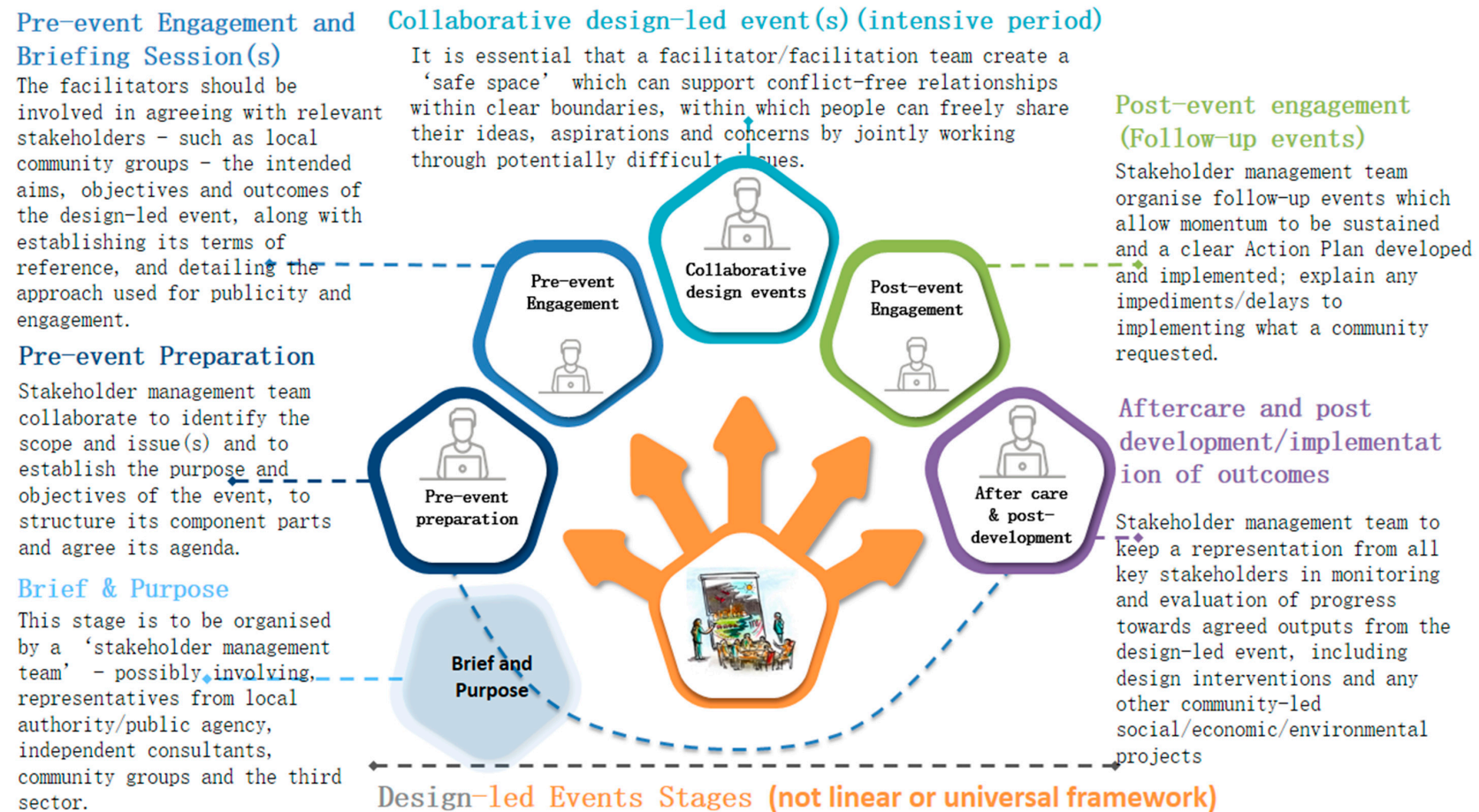


Figure 7. Integrating the insights drawn from the survey and the workshop’ suggests that design-led event stages are highly likely to follow six key stages. Although the processes may be portrayed as running linearly in this diagram—in order to make them intelligible—in reality, the stages within them are very ‘messy’ and they are not so clear-cut, with potential interactions between them.

Figure 7 was distilled by collating and analyzing the responses received from those who took part in the survey. The accuracy of this depiction was then offered for evaluation by those who had taken part in the survey through discussion of it at the follow-up interactive workshop. This discussion indicated that participants in the study agreed that stakeholder involvement in collaborative decision making about interventions in the built environment does need to be supported through a more highly elaborated description of three additional key stages to the three previously described in the literature (see Figure 5 above). Each of these six stages is now discussed in the light of what participants suggested they should contain.

4.2.1. Stage 1: Brief and Purpose

These activities are held to be necessary by participants in the study to instigate stakeholder engagement, for identifying the issues to be addressed, for deciding on the type of processes and activities to be used for addressing these issues, and for developing a funding and resourcing proposal.

“Clear briefing and guidance from the owners of the design led event is crucial. This should be an iterative process with the design team to ensure that the proposed outcomes are clear and that any key issues to be addressed are fully understood”. (professional)

A brief needs to be refined with the client, with those responsible for managing input from stakeholders, and with the team delivering the design intervention, in order to ensure buy-in across all stakeholder groups.

This stage, as described by participants, is to be organized by what can be labelled as a ‘stakeholder management team’—possibly involving, in Scotland at least, representatives from local authorities/public agencies, independent consultants, community groups and third sector organisations.

“Briefing sessions should be used to bring on board any relevant stakeholder groups who may have views based on previous experience of consultation or participative exercises”. (lay participant)

Elsewhere (where design-led events are more market-driven than public-sector-driven), Stage 1 may be carried forward by developers keen to bring local stakeholders on board in order to expedite planning permission.

4.2.2. Stage 2: Pre-Event Preparation

This stage builds on output from the previous one. It is as seen by survey respondents as being organized by a stakeholder management team—possibly with support from members drawn from those commissioned to facilitate the up-coming design-led event. It differs from the previous one by enrolling representatives of other key stakeholder groups identified in Stage 1. These actors collaborate to identify the scope and to establish the purpose and objectives of the event (including understanding any boundaries/limits), to structure its component parts and to agree its agenda.

“Pre-event preparation is important to establish the terms of reference for the event and to tune the approach to engagement in dialogue with local people”. (professional)

At this stage, an event should be inclusively publicized by widely circulated advance notice to identified stakeholder groups. These need to extend beyond the wider general public to include policy experts and specialists.

In the survey, almost all event participants (91%) reported that they received pre-event publicity outlining the aims and objectives of the event they had attended. However, only 78% thought this information had been clear. Whilst the majority of participants (69%) said they were clear about the objectives of their design-led event, a sizable minority (31%) felt that these stated objectives did not address the real issues and concerns affecting their community. Further, 16% of them reported that their facilitation team had inadequate ‘local knowledge and expertise’ to successfully guide the participatory design process.

4.2.3. Stage 3: Pre-Event Engagement and Briefing Session(s)

The aim of this stage, according to participants, is to break down barriers to engagement by providing clarity to all those due to take part about the purpose of the event and how they can contribute constructively to its activities. This stage differs from Stage 2 by offering the facilitation team an opportunity to explain and set realistic parameters from the outset, which help to manage expectations later in the collaborative planning process.

“Those commissioning an event (funders, local authorities, community councils) need to be clear about the constraints and limitations affecting it and to make these explicit to all those invited to participate”. (professional)

Early introduction of issues to stakeholder groups prior to an event gives them time to think about the issues and begin to formulate ideas which can be built on at the event.

Participants in the study argued that facilitators should be involved here in agreeing with relevant stakeholders—including local community groups—the intended aims, objectives and outcomes of the design-led event, along with establishing its terms of reference, and detailing the approach used for publicity and engagement. They should also discuss any practical issues surrounding what may be anticipated within the follow-on steps. The purpose here is to strengthen the capacity of non-professional stakeholders to contribute effectively to the design-led event. Some also argued that, in the pre-event briefing sessions, any legal, policy and procedural factors should be explained as well as the status of any other recent consultation exercises along with relevant data about an area already available.

Over half (53%) of the event participants indicated that, at their event, practical constraints (e.g., money, time, resources, etc.) had been clearly explained at the outset, enabling them to realistically engage in the design and decision process. However, a significant minority (33%) said that these constraints were not clearly explained and a further 14% were ambivalent in their views. This suggests that much needs to be done to explain to participants what can be realistically achieved by such events in order to manage stakeholder expectations.

“... a briefing beforehand would most definitely be beneficial to set aside pre-conceived views”. (lay participant)

Concern was also expressed that pre-determined agendas were being pursued by local authority planning departments, their consultants or other stakeholder groups. And there was also a perception that decision-making was dominated by professionals.

A large majority (73%) of event participants responded that facilitators made good efforts to engage with ‘young people’, those ‘seldom heard’, and ‘hard to reach’ stakeholders.

“Briefing sessions to explain purpose—and practical limits/influences—are very useful—and their absence weakens the events”. (professional)

“Briefing sessions should be used to bring on board any relevant stakeholder groups who may have views based on previous experience of consultation or participative exercises”. (professional)

Additionally, they welcomed the current practice of pre-event engagement, which takes the message out into the community and employs innovative methods to connect with different stakeholders in their own settings and on their terms.

“A briefing session can be good in determining how to structure the main event”. (lay participant)

4.2.4. Stage 4: Collaborative Design-Led Event(s)

There appeared to be general agreement amongst the event participants that, during this stage, it is essential that a facilitator/facilitation team create a ‘safe space’ which can support conflict-free relationships within clear boundaries, within which people can freely share their ideas, aspirations and concerns by jointly working through potentially difficult issues. Equally, during design-led events, a facilitator is seen as having a responsibility to help the participants develop meaningful actions or forward momentum, and not just to have open-ended conversations. Facilitators need to help construct routes forward, and not simply interpret the past or build a lowest-common-denominator consensus. Participants should be able to understand clearly and follow how their comments, opinions and ideas contribute to the process underpinning the event and to its outcome. Event participants consider good communication skills as essential. However, their reported priority is that facilitators take the time and effort to listen attentively to participants in order to understand their concerns.

Some participants suggested that facilitators need a degree of knowledge of design and planning processes (e.g., funding bids) and potential outcomes—or that they should ensure that other participants in an event have this expertise—in order to assist community members in constructing a way forward.

The majority (84%) of event participants reported that their facilitators had made an effort to use plain English, and 82% of them suggested that their facilitation team had encouraged honest, informal, open conversation between different stakeholders. However, only a minority (21%) reported that they were really listened to, and, whilst most them identified facilitators who had managed specific groups—that had tried to dominate or avoid meaningful discussions—fairly well, others indicated that there was room for improvement here.

“The format of the event [needs to be] properly designed—ensuring all parties will be able to feel they can understand the process and contribute effectively”. (lay participant)

Less than half (48%) of event participants reported that conflicting opinions aired during the engagement process were effectively explored and resolved with the help of the facilitation team and a not insignificant minority (12%) said they were not. The remainder were more ambivalent in their responses here. This suggests, given the emphasis that event participants placed on ‘seeking inclusive solutions’ as an essential facilitation skill, that this is an area in need of greater attention.

“A successful event should leave a community and authorities with a clear idea of who is responsible for taking forward any actions identified”. (professional)

Once a design-led event is underway, the role of the facilitator is seen as being to maintain an overview of both the design process and group dynamics, and to both guide and intervene where necessary. Part of this role is to ensure that the timetable is followed, but it may also be necessary to be flexible and to decide whether it may be beneficial to deviate from the timetable, for example to give people more time, or to bring everyone together to address a particular issue that may have arisen.

“Facilitators should adopt a neutral stance yet put a ‘sense check’ on the aspirations of a community groups to manage their expectations of what can realistically be delivered”. (professional)

4.2.5. Stage 5: Post-Event Engagement (Follow-Up Sessions)

The aim of follow-up sessions, as described by event participants, is to transfer ownership of the implementation of the desired outcomes, identified at the design-led event, to the stakeholder groups involved, as far as this is possible. This transfer has to be genuine to build sustainable capacity within the groups and depends on the adoption of an effective governance structure. There were participants that argued this stage should ideally be organized by a stakeholder management team. Keeping a facilitator on board might be helpful but is not necessarily seen as being essential to ensuring momentum on actions and desired outcomes agreed at the design-led event. To maintain stakeholders’

confidence and trust, it is seen as important to report progress and explain any impediments/delays to implementing what a community requested. Achieving this may require a stakeholder management team to work with and through delivery groups that lie beyond the planning system.

A majority (69%) of event participants considered that all the key decisions made at their design-led event were accurately represented in its final report (which should include a clear summary of ideas and a plan of action to take these forward). But about a fifth (19%) were more ambivalent in their responses, and more than tenth (13%) were unsatisfied with the content of theirs. Having seen the final report of their event, more than two-thirds (69%) reported that their contribution to the process had been meaningful. But a fifth (18%) were non-committal and more than a tenth (12%) reported that their involvement had not been meaningful. The reported success of design-led events was lower when participants were asked to consider how meaningful input from the community as a whole had been. A small majority (57%) reported that it had been, nearly a third (30%) gave more ambivalent replies and, again, more than a tenth (12%) said that it had not.

More than half (59%) of event participants had previously suggested that greater involvement of the lead facilitator in early discussions about events would be beneficial in tailoring the proposed participatory design process to the specific needs of the community being involved.

And three-quarters of them (75%) also indicated that continued involvement of a lead facilitator in follow-up events would be beneficial to the community in terms of build momentum, kick-starting a stalled action plan, or creating active stakeholder groups.

“Post-event involvement is important to guide implementation, particularly with public body stakeholders”. (professional)

“Follow-up events are essential to build up (on) any trust that the events may have generated. To miss out this step loses lots of goodwill and knowledge, as we have seen on many occasions”

“The follow-up session allows the participants to see their ideas represented and would hopefully encourage them to participate in future community discussions”. (professional)

“Participants need to know what is going to happen to deliver any identified outcomes, with a clear sense of direction and timings established”. (lay participant)

4.2.6. Stage 6: Aftercare Post-Development/Implementation of the Outcomes

Some participants suggested that this stage is similar to the previous one, in that it ideally should be organized by a stakeholder management team, Although the presence of a facilitator might be helpful, this was not viewed as essential. However, the purpose of this stage is to maintain representation from all key stakeholders during monitoring and evaluation of progress towards agreed outputs from the design-led event, including design interventions and any other community-led social/economic/environmental activities arising from it.

“Aftercare sessions are absolutely essential in keeping momentum going on the actions agreed through the participatory design event and also in ensuring that the event itself is realistic in defining which suggestions are achievable and which are only aspirational”. (professional)

“This includes monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of design intervention goals (such as monitoring the delivered quality of decisions and outcomes as a measure of performance over time). This requires the development of solid key performance indicators (KPIs) and monitoring techniques that reflect measurable impacts”. (professional)

This area requires more research, review and thought around effectiveness and best practice.

4.3. Recognising Professional Actors' Roles and Responsibilities in the Six Stages

Those involved in running design-led events need to clearly understand their intended roles and contributions. In the literature reviewed, academic researchers clearly share concerns about:

- Who gets involved in making decisions that underpin design-led events;
- What constitutes relevant knowledge for doing so;
- The role of facilitators and other key stakeholders in achieving this.

During the interactive workshop, the survey respondents who attended it agreed that there is possible confusion over stakeholder responsibilities during the six stages surrounding a design-led event, each of which involves a different mix of actors. While each of the six stages listed above has distinct tasks to deal with, in practice there may be crossover between them. Moreover, each stage depends on those that have preceded it to foster continuity and to enable progress towards the desired overall outcomes of collaborative planning.

“Recognise there are different stakeholder responsibilities in operation—clarity is needed about the specific support that each team requires”. (professional)

The study distinguished between three key groups of professional actors that are engaged in the six stages. Importantly, some of them function as members of a time-limited task force (those delivering the facilitation function), while others operate on a more continuous basis, staying in post before and after such events (those supporting stakeholder engagement).

Between them, those who took part in this study identified three separable but, in practice, highly interwoven strands involved in delivering collaborative planning; see Figure 8.

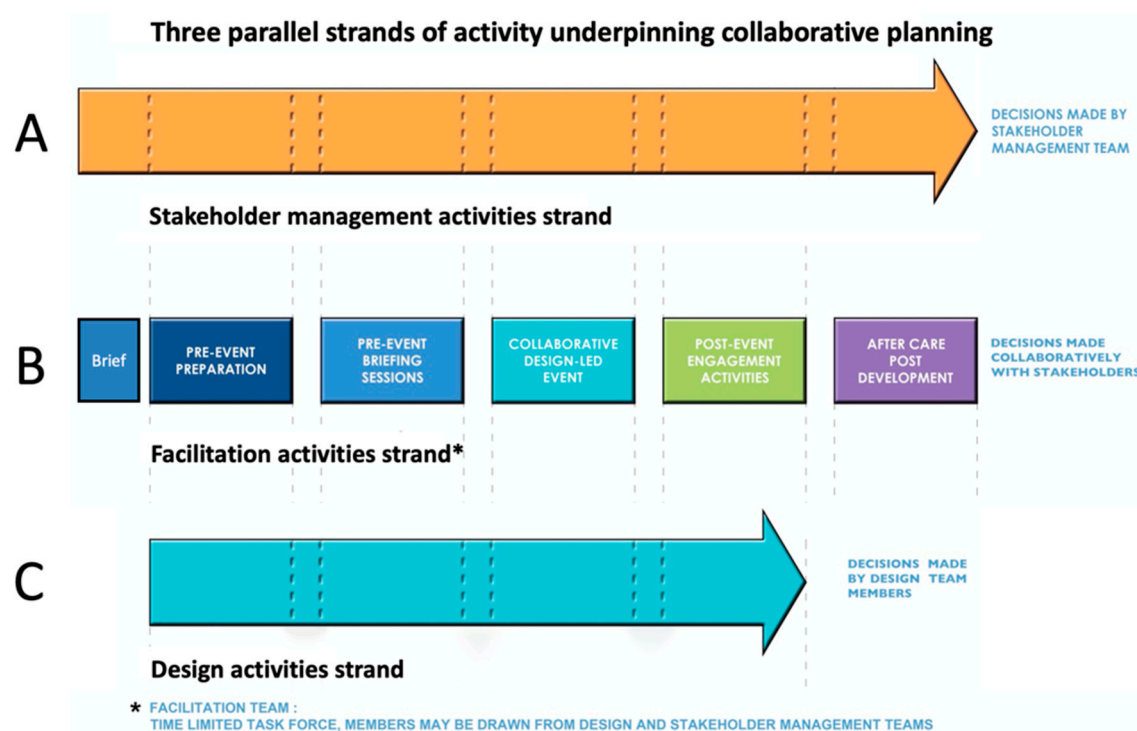


Figure 8. The three parallel streams of activities required for mounting an effective design-led event.

(A) *Stakeholder management strand*: a series of activities for enrolling stakeholders in collaborative planning. This strand includes those professionals who want/need/desire to be comfortable communicating with and in front of local stakeholders. Survey responses indicated that:

“these may work for clients, or for planning, housing, development project management, or may come from architecture and design, or even from the art world”. (professional)

The actors involved in this strand of activity often pre-exist any planned collaborative design-led event and may continue to play a role in engaging stakeholders long afterwards.

(B) *Facilitation strand*: a series of activities required for mounting design-led event(s), typically undertaken by a scratch ‘facilitation team’. Its members may be drawn from the stakeholder management team and/or from the team of those responsible for the design intervention in question, probably supplemented by an (un)trained facilitator.

“Important to recognise the time-limited, task force nature of the facilitation role”. (professional)

(C) *Design strand*: a series of activities undertaken by members of a design team, which may comprise architects, landscape and urban designers, engineers, transport and infrastructure planners, neighborhood and environmental planners, and sometimes economic and cost planners, as well as heritage and cultural specialists. Their level of involvement depends on what they are asked to do by those mounting a design-led event. The scope of their contribution depends on the brief and challenge they are given. They can be independent consultants; members of local authorities, public agencies, or the third sector; or may include volunteers, e.g., students.

Respondents to the survey reported that, in practice, a facilitator’s role can be, and often is, restricted solely to the ‘during the event’ stage. Sometimes, they are involved, to a lesser extent, in the ‘before’ and ‘after’ stages. Collating the experience of those who have taken part in design-led events points to facilitation having a contribution to make across all six stages, particularly in terms of providing the soft people-management skills required both to empower stakeholders to enable them to play a role in decision-making and to keep them on-board while these decisions are being followed through. Whether facilitators’ continued involvement is necessary strongly depends on the extent to which these people management skills can effectively be delivered by the client and/or other professionals involved in their absence.

The verbatim statements cited above, made by professional and lay participants, indicate that they have different priorities for design-led events. Comments from professionals suggest that they were concerned about how such events are conducted and about their governance. Lay participants’ comments point to them being more pragmatic—as being concerned with the outcomes of such events, with the delivery of these on the ground, and with who is responsible for their implementation during the follow-on.

5. Discussion

Tapping into the experience of those who have taken part in design-led events in Scotland delivers a more highly nuanced picture of them than that previously presented in the literature. Such events are revealed as just one particular exercise embedded in a tangled skein of activities that jointly make up collaborative planning. Design-led events are not standalone, but are themselves dependent on to what precedes and follows them (see Figures 7 and 8) as part of a multi-stage collaboration process, intended to deliver longitudinal engagement with local stakeholders throughout the lifetime of planning interventions in the production of the built environment. Accepting this broader view means such events cannot be treated as narrowly defined consultation opportunities or as occasions for one-off engagement around a specific issue. Instead, they have to be managed as just one part of a set of on-going and proactive place-shaping activities intended to deliver explicit objectives: tangible and intangible outcomes and benefits, such as a sense of place and ownership/stewardship, a healthy environment and a good quality of life, as well as aesthetically acceptable design. Nor should the overarching process to which such events are intended to contribute—collaborative planning—be viewed as simple or linear, from start to finish. Rather, it is made up of complex strands of activity which individually and jointly may iterate through a series of feedback loops. Over time, these strands involve different stakeholder groups, each with a different contribution to make that can help push the collaborative process forward and progress achieving its objectives over time. A key recurring comment made by the stakeholders canvassed for this research is that attention needs to be given in

collaborative planning not solely to the activities undertaken to ensure their participation but, in equal measure, to implementing the resulting outcomes that each step in collaborative planning is used to deliver.

Not surprisingly, those involved in collaborative planning may experience the real world as messy, as the description offered above implies. The extent to which the three strands—design, stakeholder management and event facilitation—are recognized in practice as separate functions, delivered by separate (or even separable) teams requires further exploration. A stakeholder management team may pre-exist the appointment of a design team. It should be involved in setting up a design-led event and should help deliver any decisions made at it afterwards. There may a degree of overlap between the membership, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder management team and the facilitation team, but their functions are different. The stakeholder management team has to build and then maintain a degree of trust from all of the stakeholders it is engaging with throughout the entirety of the collaborative planning process as a whole. Conversely, facilitators may be expected to instantly gain the trust of community members and other participants from the start of a design-led event. Discussion at the interactive workshop illustrated that a facilitator may be seen as *temporarily* joining the stakeholder management team to facilitate a design-led event. Likewise, members of the stakeholder management team may join a facilitator to make up a time-limited facilitation team. The activities of this team grow leading up to the collaborative design-led event and then may diminish (or even cease) after it; see Figure 9. Workshop participants' comments indicated that it was important to recognize that these separate strands of inter-related activity occur. But their responses added little further clarity about the specific skills and support (resource base) that each requires.

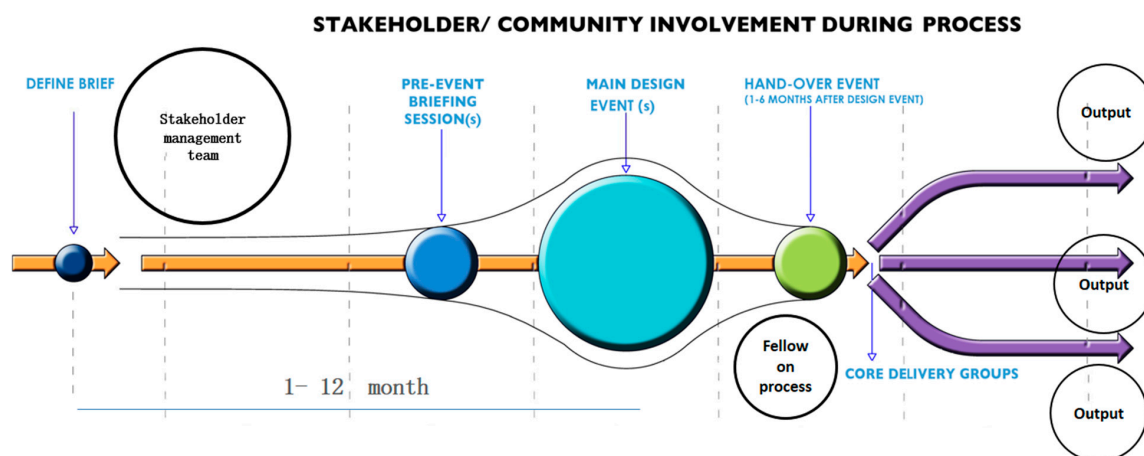


Figure 9. Different levels of engagement at different stages of stakeholder involvement in collaborative planning, with groups swelling to participate in the main event and waning to a core group leading subsequently on delivery.

6. Conclusions

The significance of this paper lies in its report of an attempt to begin the construction of an empirical base for exploring the conduct of design-led events, which has, up until now, been lacking. This report is intended as a valuable contribution not just to the academic literature on such events but to how this component of collaborative planning is operationalized in practice. But the research reported has limitations. First, the results recorded are dependent on self-reporting from those who have experienced design-led events and, as a result, it may be colored by the specific preferences and prejudices of the relatively small sample canvassed. As a consequence, the results reported cannot be overgeneralized. Instead, the results are context-specific, limited to what has been happening in Scotland, where promotion of such events has had central and local government sponsorship. This may also have colored the responses collected. Experiences in other countries may differ, especially where design-led events are initiated by private sector bodies, such as developers or

landowners, and thus may be driven by other interests and priorities. As a result, events run in those circumstances may be qualitatively different—if not in form, then in focus and emphasis—to those that are government-inspired. Accordingly, participants' experience of and views about them may also be different. Further research is required to provide empirical evidence to clarify such differences.

Despite these limitations, however, some generalizations seem legitimate. If only because their given situations and contextual circumstances will vary, there is unlikely to be a one-size-fits-all set of guidelines for such events. Furthermore, because of the need to react to changing conditions and timescales, the stewardship of collaborative planning in general, and outcomes of design-led events in particular, cannot be left to rest with a 'single hand', however 'responsible' this may appear. A wider network of shapers and framers, and of contributing stakeholders, is required, which is more inclusive—brought together by enrolling and empowering members of the local residential community, business, and voluntary groups, to engage in decision-making about interventions in their built environment.

In this paper, there has been a dual focus of attention on collaboration as a process and on outputs (intended to lead to stakeholders' desired outcomes of design-led events) seen as the products of such collaboration. To date, as both the literature and the reported survey attest, far less attention has been given to monitoring or evaluating whether implementation of the outputs has actually delivered the outcomes desired, especially when seen from the as-lived experience of local stakeholders. However, tangible delivery and real follow-through changes are crucial to the effectiveness of design-led events as a worthwhile contribution to collaborative planning. Events that are successful on the day may risk a negative effect if subsequent non-delivery of the expectations they raise leads to stakeholder disillusion, fatigue and even growing distrust. Follow-through, and attention to whether outcomes are eventually achieved, are ultimately the keys to success. This cannot be gauged simply from what occurs on the day but is made manifest across a longer time horizon.

The voices heard through the survey results and from the interactive workshop discussions can be interpreted as calling for a reconceptualization of the collaborative planning process. The experience of event participants requires a clearer definition of who needs to be involved in the planning of design-led events. In addition, our respondents wanted the significance and scope of what they saw as key stages in collaborative planning processes to be broadened, so that each of the stages required to execute design-led planning can be given specific attention. Additionally, they pointed not to the three stages discussed in the literature, but to six. Moreover, their voices suggest these six stages draw on contributions from three parallel strands of activity—design, stakeholder management, and facilitation—each delivered by a different (but probably overlapping) set of actors, and each operating over a different time scale.

The experience of event participants signals the importance of roles played in 'before' and 'after' stages of design-led events by those responsible for initiating and then maintaining engagement and enrolment of participating stakeholder groups in ongoing collaborative planning. Pre-event and post-event sessions are not trivial but vital components of this ongoing empowerment. All six stages identified in this paper—and not just the design-led event itself—require sufficient resources. In practice, these are often limited. Taking action may often default to members of the stakeholder management team alone. Where this happens, and this team does not have the skills required, then the planning process may lose its legitimacy, not least in the eyes of local, lay stakeholders.

Those managing such events (whether members of a design team or a stakeholder management team) were also seen as needing a clearer understanding of where, when, and how they are expected to contribute. Moreover, no matter how large the differences (of power, status, education, social capital) between stakeholders outside an event, within it, facilitators are being called upon to construct a safe space where, for instance, 'truth can be spoken to power', and where professionals' expertise and lay people's lived experience are both treated as valid negotiating currency.

These findings are also significant from a social sustainability perspective. They reveal that the public participation imperative signalled nearly three decades ago by the Rio Earth Summit cannot

be met by simple, one-off, events intended to canvass stakeholders' opinions at a single point in time. Instead, meeting this imperative requires longitudinal engagement with them throughout planning interventions in the built environment, which provides them with continuous opportunities to contribute to decision-making. This, in turn, draws attention to the importance of civic governance. The decision-making on which planning is based will lose its social legitimacy, of being 'for all and by all', if it is not regarded as inclusive. Design-led events are intended as mechanisms for harnessing dynamic forces that continually restructure the planning process as it unfolds. Adopting democratic governance structures that focus on optimizing sustainability outcomes, successful delivery and effective monitoring can help make trade-offs that are inevitably required both more robust and more legitimate. Achieving this requires a longitudinal and detailed action plan agreeing who is going to do what and when, with contributions from whom, and with what resources and, not least, on the basis of what authority, for the whole lifetime of planning intervention and the subsequent management of what is delivered.

By highlighting current thinking and recent practice, this paper is intended to enable those involved in managing design-led events—as well as those active more broadly in collaborative planning—by helping them to: (a) identify key unresolved questions; (b) confront their own underlying assumptions (not just their aspirations and concerns but their preferences and prejudices); (c) break down barriers between professionals' and stakeholders' decision-making; and (d) assist placemaking by encouraging more reflective and deliberative planning practice. The issues, interwoven strands of activities, and their pitfalls identified by this research are complex. Just as in rope making, each strand—design, stakeholder management, or event facilitation—on its own may be relatively weak. Binding all three strands together so that they are more coherently and tightly interwoven will strengthen not just each one but the integrated contribution that they can make to the delivery of collaborative planning as a whole. More work is needed to understand how such integration can be achieved in practice—not just to improve facilitation but the roles that all professional and lay actors can play in collaborative decision-making about design interventions in the built environment.

Even just in relation to design-led events themselves, the research reported here gives rise to a plethora of, as yet, unanswered questions.

1. How can the appropriate breadth of stakeholders be enrolled and empowered early enough to engage in the framing and mounting of design-led events?
2. How can the critical pre- and post-event activities, on which the efficacy of design-led events clearly depends, be more robustly and appropriately resourced?
3. How can the results arising from such events be more effectively linked to post-event decision-making and delivery of interventions in the built environment?
4. What transitional support can be afforded to enable local and community stakeholders to take ownership of the post-event stages of collaborative planning process?
5. What legal status (legitimation) can be given, within the planning system, to the decisions and outputs (actions arising) agreed at design-led events?
6. What monitoring practices, including the establishment of shared and appropriate assessment and evaluation criteria, are necessary for gauging the impact of agreed goals and objectives arising from design-led events?

Answering these questions about just one strand in the activities required to deploy collaborative planning effectively will require assembly of a more robust evidence base concerning what, in practice, really works.

Author Contributions: H.A. had the original idea of investigating the subject within the context of the project above. Writing—original draft, H.A. and I.C.; Writing—review & editing, H.A. and I.C. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the Scottish Government (Planning and Architecture Division) under the grant: *The role of the facilitator operating a participatory and community design settings in Scotland* (2017).

Acknowledgments: Our thanks go to our research team colleagues: Frances Wright, Iain MacPherson, and Kevin Murray. We gratefully acknowledge the ideas and inputs, received from the wide range of people who took part in the research—in the business and community sectors, academia and practice, and the political and public policy communities—across Scotland and beyond. We are also very grateful to those who have given permission for us to use their images in this paper. The views and findings presented herein are solely the responsibility of the authors. And finally thanks to the editors of ‘Sustainability’ journal and the three anonymous reviewers for their thoughtful comments on and constructive contributions to this article.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Florida, R. *The New Urban Crisis: How Our Cities Are Increasing Inequality, Deepening Segregation, and Failing the Middle Class—and What We Can Do about It*; Basic Books: New York, NY, USA, 2017.
- AlWaer, H.; Cooper, I. A Review of the Role of Facilitators in Community-Based, Design-Led Planning and Placemaking Events. *Built Environ.* **2019**, *45*, 190–211. [CrossRef]
- AlWaer, H.; Illsley, B. *Rethinking the Master Planning: Delivering Better Places*; ICE Publishing: London, UK, 2017.
- AlWaer, H.; Cooper, I.; Wright, F.; Murray, K.; MacPherson, I. Shaping Better Places Together: Research into Facilitating Participatory Placemaking, Dundee: University of Dundee. 2017. Available online: <https://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/en/publications/shaping-better-places-together-research-into-facilitating-participatory-placemaking> (accessed on 20 June 2018).
- Campkin, B.; Duijzings, G. (Eds.) *Engaged Urbanism: Cities and Methodologies*; Bloomsbury Publishing: London, UK, 2016.
- Barton, H. *City of Well-Being: A Radical Guide to Planning*; Taylor & Francis: Oxon, UK, 2017.
- Chatterton, P. *Unlocking Sustainable Cities: A Manifesto for Real Change*; Pluto Press: London, UK, 2019.
- Lehmann, S. *The Principles of Green Urbanism: Transforming the City for Sustainability*; Earthscan: London, UK, 2010.
- Fainstein, S. The just city. *Int. J. Urban Sci.* **2013**, *18*, 1–18. [CrossRef]
- Fainstein, S.S. *The Just City*; Cornell University Press: Ithaca, NY, USA, 2019.
- Marcuse, P. Justice in Planning. In *Oxford Handbook of Urban Planning*; Weber, R., Crane, R., Eds.; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 2012; pp. 141–165.
- Swaan, A.D. The European void: The democratic deficit as a cultural deficiency. In *The European Union and the Public Sphere*; Routledge: New York, NY, USA, 2007; pp. 149–167.
- Hill, S.; Lorenz, D.; Dent, P.; Lützkendorf, T. Professionalism and ethics in a changing economy. *Build. Res. Inf.* **2013**, *41*, 8–27. [CrossRef]
- UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, (also known as UNCED or the Earth Summit), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 1992. Available online: https://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docukeyconf_eartsumm.shtml (accessed on 27 March 2020).
- Forester, J. *The Deliberative Practitioner: Encouraging Participatory Planning Processes*; MIT Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 1999.
- Evans, B. *Governing Sustainable Cities*; Informa UK Limited: Colchester, UK, 2013.
- Humphreys, D. Integers, integrants and normative vectors: The limitations of environmental policy integration under neoliberalism. *Environ. Plan. C: Gov. Policy* **2015**, *34*, 433–447. [CrossRef]
- Cooper, I. *Sustainable Urban Development and the Professions in the UK: Moving from a Zero Sum Game towards More Deliberative Practice*; Martin, S., Cooper, I., Eds.; Sustainable Urban Development: Volume 4—Changing Professional Practice; Routledge: London, UK, 2009.
- Campion, C. *20/20 Visions: Collaborative Planning and Placemaking*; RIBA Publishing: London, UK, 2018.
- Ermacora, T.; Bullivant, L. *Recoded City: Co-Creating Urban Futures*; Routledge: London, UK, 2016.
- Campbell, K.; Cowan, R. *The Radical Incrementalist: How to Build Urban Society in 12 Lessons*; Glennleigh Print: London, UK, 2016.
- Malone, L. *Desire Lines: A Guide to Community Participation in Designing Places*; RIBA Publishing: London, UK, 2018.
- Sanoff, H. *Community Participation Methods in Design and Planning*; John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 1999.

24. Sanoff, H. Multiple Views of Participatory Design. *Focus* **2011**, *8*, 7. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Healey, P. Collaborative Planning in Perspective. *Plan. Theory* **2003**, *2*, 101–123. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Healey, P. *Making Better Places: The Planning Project in the Twenty- First Century*; Palgrave Macmillan: London, UK, 2010.
27. Walters, D.R. *Designing Community: Charrettes, Master Plans and Form-Based Codes*; Routledge: New York, NY, USA, 2007.
28. Condon, P.M. *Design Charrettes for Sustainable Communities*; Island Press: Washington, DC, USA, 2008.
29. Wates, N. *The Community Planning Handbook*; Informa UK Limited: Colchester, UK, 2014.
30. White, J. Future Directions in Urban Design as Public Policy: Reassessing Best Practice Principles for Design Review and Development Management. *J. Urban Des.* **2015**, *20*, 325–348. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Illsley, B.; Walters, D.; AlWaer, H. *Collaboration and Co-Production with Communities in Masterplanning*; Thomas Telford Ltd.: London, UK, 2017; pp. 73–97.
32. Cooper, I.; AlWaer, H. *Built Environment Professionals and the Call for a 'New' Professionalism*; In *Rethinking Masterplanning: Creating Quality Places*; Thomas Telford Ltd.: London, UK, 2017; pp. 209–221.
33. Natarajan, L. Perspectives on Scale in Participatory Spatial Planning. *Built Environ.* **2019**, *45*, 230–247. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Allmendinger, P. Towards a Post-Positivist Typology of Planning Theory. *Plan. Theory* **2002**, *1*, 77–99. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Arnstein, S.R. A Ladder of Citizen Participation. *J. Am. Inst. Planners* **1969**, *35*, 216–224. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Lennertz, B.; Lutzenhiser, A. *The Charrette Handbook: The Essential Guide for Accelerated, Collaborative Community Planning*; American Planning Association (Planners Press): Chicago, IL, USA, 2006.
37. Petrescu, D.; Petcou, C.; Baibarac, C. Co-producing commons-based resilience: Lessons from R-Urban. *Build. Res. Inf.* **2016**, *44*, 717–736. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Boyle, D.; Harris, M. *The Challenge of Co-Production*; New Economics Foundation: London, UK, 2009.
39. Stevenson, F.; Petrescu, D. Co-producing neighbourhood resilience. *Build. Res. Inf.* **2016**, *44*, 1189–1196. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Paskaleva, K.; Cooper, I. Co-production and governance for smart city services: Learning from practice: Editorial. *Int. J. Serv. Technol. Manag. Spec. Issue Smart City Serv. Innov.* **2017**, *23*, 1–12.
41. Rudqvist, A.; Woodford-Berger, P. *Evaluation and Participation- Some Lessons*; SIDA Studies in Evaluation 96/1: Stockholm, Sweden, 1996.
42. Lasker, R.D.; Weiss, E.S. Broadening participation in community problem solving: A multidisciplinary model to support collaborative practice and research. *J. Hered.* **2003**, *80*, 14–47. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
43. Norton, T. The Structuration of Public Participation: Organizing Environmental Control. *Environ. Commun.* **2007**, *1*, 146–170. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Laurian, L.; Shaw, M.M. Evaluation of public participation: The practices of certified planners. *J. Plan. Educ. Res.* **2009**, *28*, 293–309. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Aitken, M. A three-dimensional view of public participation in Scottish land-use planning: Empowerment or social control? *Plan. Theory* **2010**, *9*, 248–264. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Conrad, E. Putting Participation into Practice: The Role of People in Landscape Protection, Planning and Management. Ph.D. Thesis, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth, UK, 2010. Unpublished.
47. Roggema, R. (Ed.) *The Design Charrette: Ways to Envision Sustainable Futures*; Springer: Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 2004.
48. Kennedy, A. Scotland's approach to participatory planning: Characterising the charrette. *Arch. Net-IJAR Int. J. Archit. Res.* **2017**, *11*, 101–122. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Innes, J.E. *Planning with Complexity*; Informa UK Limited: Colchester, UK, 2018.
50. Kitchenham, B. *Procedures for Performing Systematic Reviews*; Keele University: Keele, UK, 2004; Volume 33, pp. 1–26.
51. Haan, R.-J.D.; Van Der Voort, M. On Evaluating Social Learning Outcomes of Serious Games to Collaboratively Address Sustainability Problems: A Literature Review. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 4529. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Campbell, K. *Making Massive Small Change: Building the Urban Society We Want*; Ideas, Tools; Chelsea Green Publishing Co.: White River Junction, VT, USA, 2018.
53. Steiner, F.R.; Butler, K. *Planning and Urban Design Standards, Student Edition*; John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2012.

54. Woods, M.; University of Dundee; Balestrini, M.; Bejtullahu, S.; Bocconi, S.; Boerwinkel, G.; Boonstra, M.; Boschman, D.-S.; Camprodon, G.; Coulson, S.; et al. Citizen Sensing: A Toolkit. In *Citizen Sensing: A Toolkit*; University of Dundee: Dundee, UK, 2018.
55. Du Plessis, C. Towards a regenerative paradigm for the built environment. *Build. Res. Inf.* **2012**, *40*, 7–22. [[CrossRef](#)]
56. Beveridge, C.; Biberbach, P.; Hamilton, J. Empowering Planning to Deliver Great Places: An Independent Review of the Scottish Planning System. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. 2016. Available online: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00500946.pdf> (accessed on 19 August 2018).
57. McGlynn, S.; Murrain, P. The politics of urban design. *Plan. Pr. Res.* **1994**, *9*, 311–319. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).